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HOUSE INDORSES STATE BANK BILL

Amendments to Williams Measure Receive Favorable Action.

ROUTINE MATTERS TAKE MOST OF DAY

Byrd Liquor Bill Made Special Order in the House for Tomorrow—Governor's Bill and Criminal Insane Bill Sent to Finance Committee.

What is said to be an agreement between all parties in interest on the bill to provide for supervision of State and private banks was adopted by the House yesterday in the shape of amendments to the Williams banking bill. It will come up for final action on its passage within a few days.

It is understood that the changes are acceptable to the Senate Committee on Insurance and Banking. This being the case, the close of the present session of the Legislature may witness a final settlement of a question which has agitated lawmakers for years. Existing conditions in which national banks are rigidly inspected by officers of the United States government, is believed to have been an immense disadvantage to the State banking business. In many sections of the State this matter of supervision is used as an argument in favor of deposits in national banks, and more serious still, certain disastrous failures of recent years have still more had the tendency to cause a loss of public confidence in institutions of this class. This in spite of the fact that most of these banks were as safe as any other, only there has been nobody officially to say so.

Trouble Over Bill.

In the presence of a practical certainty that this Legislature would adopt some law governing State banks, a lengthy bill was prepared in advance, and was introduced at the beginning of the session. This was considered day after day by the joint subcommittee of the two committees on Insurance and Banking. Objections and counter-arguments were made at every turn, and the subcommittee speedily became enveloped in a fog of conflicting elements.

At this juncture Judge Martin Williams conceived the idea of cutting the Gordian knot by preparing a simple bill having for its purpose the extension of the present supervision over those State banks which are designated State depositaries, to all State banks and private banks.

The subcommittee liked the idea, and, with some amendments, the measure was finally adopted and went to the calendars with favorable reports.

Amendments Accepted.

Finally Judge Williams, with Senator Holland, of the Senate committee, after consulting with representatives of State banks, agreed to a series of amendments to his bill. These changes he presented to the House committee, asking the opinion of that body. With minor changes, they were agreed to, but not without considerable argument.

Before adjournment was had in the House, Mr. Baker, the chairman of the House committee, asked that the Williams bill be taken up on its second reading. Mr. Deal presented the amendments endorsed by the committee, and they were agreed to. There was general satisfaction over the result, and none was so happy as Captain Baker, who has struggled with the problem for years.

Aside from action on the banking bill, little business that is prominent in the public eye was taken up in the Legislature. Both houses put in the day working on routine matters, a number of local and minor bills having been taken up and passed. The House has still a long string of uncontested bills just ahead, which will consume many hours of wearisome roll call.

Liquor Bill Moundy.

Not that there is no fun ahead. For the House has agreed to make the Byrd liquor bill a special and continuing order for tomorrow at 12:30. This action was taken at the request of Chairman Bowman, of the Finance Committee, who wishes to get his revenue measure acted upon before his committee frames a general appropriation bill.

As first proposed by the Speaker, this bill made radical changes in the existing Byrd liquor law. The Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns cut out about three-fourths of the changes, and the Committee on Finance cut out the other four-fifths. Nothing remains in the way of stringent legislation excepting that the sale of near-beer is still eliminated, and the license taxes on saloons is largely increased. The rates in it are made now entirely along the lines of the Holt bill, which has passed the Senate. How much the Speaker may try to get into the bill when it comes up to-morrow, and how much he will decide not to try to add, is unknown.

Although the Governor's bill, creating a United Agricultural Board, was unfavorably reported from committees, it is not yet. In the last session of yesterday's session its patron, Mr. Page, secured its commitment to the Committee on Finance. It is likely to be heard there with a view to finding out where the mysterious opposition comes from.

Teaching New Arts.

Possibly the most important action in the Senate was the passage of the bill providing for teaching agriculture.

YOUNGER BLOOD WANTED IN NAVY

President Taft Urges Congress to Improve Personnel.

CONDITIONS NOW MEAN STAGNATION

Would Create Higher Ranking Flag Officers and Give Men in Lower Grades Benefit of More Experience—Wants Retirement Scheme Reorganized.

Washington, D. C., February 26.—Young blood in command of the navy was the keynote of a special message which President Taft today sent to Congress urging legislation for improving the personnel of the fighting force and to remedy what the President termed "an abnormal condition, the result of past legislation."

Under conditions now existing, the President declared, the promotion of officers of the lower grades was stagnated, to the great detriment of the service, and because nearly every officer who retained his health was allowed to pass through the various grades and be retired as rear-admiral, the greater number of commanding officers had had inadequate experience.

Under the existing system, officers being trained now in command of battleships and armored cruisers could not serve as flag officers on account of their short time on the active list after reaching that grade. To remedy these conditions, the President indorsed a bill which had been prepared by Secretary Meyer, which would promote officers to the grade of rear-admiral at an average age of fifty-four to fifty-five years, and to captain at the average age of forty-six to forty-seven.

These changes, the President said, in his opinion, did not provide men young enough for the duties of vessels or for the best success in engagements at sea should war come, but he felt they were a decided improvement.

Changes Recommended.

Some of the most important changes which the President recommended were:

"To create higher ranking flag officers. The size of the fleet now demands two grades above rear-admiral. In the Atlantic fleet there should be an admiral in command, a vice-admiral for the second squadron, and rear-admirals for each of the other two divisions.

"The personnel of officers and men should be based on the effective ships, and increases or decreases of ships would increase or decrease the personnel in a fixed proportion. Provisions would be made against sudden fluctuations in the personnel, however.

"With 1,200,000 tons of ships, as now authorized, the ultimate personnel would reach 6,000 line officers and midshipmen and 60,000 enlisted men. The officers, as now, would be drawn from the Naval Academy, with additions from the ranks.

A reorganization of the retirement scheme would fix the rate of pay of retired officers on their time of service. The President believed that too many officers reach the rank of senior rear-admiral and retire without adequate return to the government. A sliding scale of retirement pay, according to the years of service, would be arranged. During the next eleven years, if the proposed measure becomes law, there will be about 135 retirements from ordinary causes, against 348 during the last eleven years, with a cost of one-fourth of the latter.

Chance for Young Officers.

In urging the need of the proposed legislation, the President said that officers would be eligible for promotion and become qualified to command the fleets and squadrons, the President pointed to the fact that under the present arrangement 150 officers would enter the junior lieutenant's grade each year, and that only forty a year would be promoted out of it.

"I am strongly of the opinion that the future of our navy will be seriously compromised unless the ages of our senior officers are materially reduced, and that young officers gain experience and training for battleship and fleet commands."

The President said: "In consideration of the present state of affairs, as well as the sense of national dignity and self-respect as befitting this great country, I urge that the existing situation, which is the only reason for its existence, be remedied."

Besides the four murders, Thomas confessed that he and Charles had committed numerous highway robberies.

The Borks were waylaid on a lonely road as they were returning home in a buggy from a neighboring town. All three were shot and then clubbed to death. Thomas and Charles were taken to the jail at Fort Scott, for safe keeping.

C. & O. is selling round trip tickets to Old Point on Saturday's afternoon train, including one day's accommodation at Chamberlin Hotel, for \$5.00.

BALLINGER FALSE AND UNFAITHFUL

Ousted Forester Makes Stinging Indictment of Secretary of Interior

DISLOYAL TO TAFT AND DECEITFUL

Mr. Pinchot Declares That Interests of People Are Unsafe in His Hands, and That Such Verdict Will Be Demanded From Investigating Committee.

Washington, D. C., February 26.—[With Gifford Pinchot on the witness stand, the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation entered its second phase to-day. The dismissed chief of the Forest Service, before being sworn, dramatically declared, that when his story had been told, the country would demand a verdict "in harmony with the general evidence that the Secretary of the Interior has been unfaithful both to the public, whose property he has endangered, and to the President, who has deceived."

L. R. Glavis, the Cunningham Coal claims and Attorney Brandeis all stood aside to make room for Mr. Pinchot, for Attorney George Wharton Pepper, his personal counsel, and the story of Secretary Ballinger's dealing with the water power of the public domain.

Heated Charge Made.

Mr. Pinchot accused Secretary Ballinger of having made an explanation of his conduct to the President that was "essentially false." He charged him with being a "dangerous enemy to conservation." He charged him with having made a statement shown by undisputed documentary evidence to be "absolutely false in three essential particulars." He charged him with having "willfully deceived the President," and of being disloyal to the President.

Mr. Pinchot's first hours on the witness stand were as replete with sensations as had been promised.

His recital had not progressed very far, however, when there came an objection from Mr. Ballinger's attorney as to the witness repeating conversations he had with President Taft. It was contended that the relation of these conversations would put the President in an attitude where he would either be a witness or a defendant before the committee as a witness, which it was declared would be undesirable.

The question was argued, and during the course of his statement of the matter the attorney for Mr. Pinchot admitted that President Taft, in a letter written subsequent to the conversation, had declared that his recollection of what transpired at the interview differed in some particulars from that of Mr. Pinchot. The matter was put over for consideration by the committee in executive session.

No Such Decision.

One of the most dramatic incidents was when Mr. Pinchot declared that there was no such decision by the Comptroller of the Treasury as had been cited by President Taft in his letter of September 15, 1909, to Secretary Ballinger, dismissing the Glavis charges and authorizing the removal of Glavis from the service of the United States.

Mr. Pinchot's implication that President Taft had either been misled or utterly mistaken brought about a rapid fire of questions from members of the committee. Mr. Pinchot, however, would not withdraw from his position. He declared that he was not in the decision which President Taft had referred to which in any way warranted the abrogation of the cooperative agreement by Secretary Ballinger. He declared in fact that a previous opinion specifically held that the agreement was lawful. This feature was temporarily passed over, but it was very evident that it would be taken up more fully.

One of the minor charges made by Mr. Pinchot was to the effect that Mr. Ballinger, as Commissioner of the Land Office in 1907, protested against the creation of the forest reserve in Alaska.

Barr Examined.

The forenoon session was devoted in part to a further examination of W. W. Barr, of Seattle, as to the agreement now in effect between him and L. R. Glavis as to securing timber lands in Washington. Barr said that Glavis was able to give him information as to the location of available lands, which he had never been able to procure before, and the efforts of the committee were clearly directed toward bringing out the fact that Glavis, within two months after he had left the government service, was engaged in making use of knowledge gained as a public servant for the benefit of private parties, just as he charged Secretary Ballinger with doing after retiring from office as Commissioner of the General Land Office.

It was stated by Barr that if the deal which he and Glavis had entered into was carried through, Glavis's share in the profits would amount to about \$10,000.

Mr. Pinchot's statement follows:

"What I desire to lay before the committee is a consecutive story of my experience with Mr. Ballinger in relation to the conservation of natural resources. Among several of the matters, there are three of principal importance to be called to your attention.

"The first of these concerns the policy, devised and inaugurated by the last administration, of protecting against monopolistic control the water-power sites owned by the people. I shall show you that Secretary Ballinger ousted his office with the clear determination to make short work of that policy; that he reversed it so far as he was allowed to do so; that he restored the power sites to entry without the remotest idea of rewriting them; and that, finally, when I charged him last autumn to the President's committee, he refused to do so."

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

BEEF BARONS INDICTED BY GRAND JURY



JERSEY JUSTICE A SERIOUS THING VIRGINIA'S SLATE IS ALMOST CLEAN

Prosecutor Prepares to Show Packers That It Is Not to Be Laughed At. JAIL IS IN READINESS

Authorities Ready to Exact Extreme Penalties From Indicted Millionaires.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] New York, February 26.—Unless the minutes of the meetings of the directors of the National Packing Company and other essential records are produced before the grand jury of Hudson county next Tuesday, the New Jersey authorities will apply for an order dissolving the corporation and taking away its charter.

Further, unless the indicted directors appear in person to plead to the indictments within ten days, capias will be issued and the directors will be arrested wherever found. The authorities are prepared to go even to the length of putting the indicted millionaires in the Jersey City jail, if necessary.

The action with regard to the books and records has been taken under the New Jersey corporation act of 1906. This provides that stock transfer books and records of annual meetings must be kept at the home offices of corporations. The minutes of the directors' meetings may be kept anywhere.

May Order Dissolution.

A grand jury, applying only in the State, but if records outside the State are desired, the chancellor or any Supreme Court Justice has power, under the act, to issue an order compelling their production. Disobedience may be followed by an order of dissolution.

Already notices have been sent to the home offices of the indicted corporations to have their counsel appear and plead to the indictments. One of the indicted men, James E. Bathgate, Jr., has signed his willingness to appear at any time and place. Mr. Bathgate is a director and Eastern agent of one of the subsidiary concerns of the National Packing Company.

The packing forces held a council of war to-day at their New York headquarters. This was learned through the visit to those offices of Richard B. Lindabury, of Elizabeth, counsel for the Prudential Life Insurance Company, who has been retained by the packers.

Mr. Harmon is the lawyer who had a hand in the Chicago railroad merger, and Mr. Mathewson is counsel for the Consolidated Gas Company.

The evidence by which the indictments were found was furnished by the employees of the corporations. One after another they admitted that prices were fixed in Chicago and sent here. The supply of poultry and eggs given each concern was limited and each was allowed to sell only a stated amount.

The investigation of the cold storage plants in Jersey City is still going on. A number of samples of poultry have been seized from different plants, and these are being analyzed carefully. The results will be presented to the grand jury next week, when the case against the cold storage men and the beef trust on the charge of conspiracy to injure the public health is presented.

It's Not a Joke.

"The law of the State of New Jersey is not a joke," said Assistant Prosecutor of the Peace James E. Clarke to-day. "It has not the name of being used for what some eminent person at the Chicago bar call 'grandstand purposes.' The beef trust prosecution is thoroughly in earnest. It is not based on strained construction of the law or on possibly faulty special legislation."

Mr. Clarke was asked if the investigation of the cold storage men and the beef trust on the charge of conspiracy to injure the public health is presented.

(Continued on Third Page.)

ORGANIZED LABOR MAY CAST VOTE FOR GENERAL WALKOUT

Sympathetic Strike Next Step in Philadelphia's Labor War.

LEADER MURPHY IS UNDER ARREST

Rioting Continues and Cars Attacked by Unruly Mob. Many Are Sent to Hospitals as Result of Clashes Between Strikers and Officers.

Philadelphia, Pa., February 26.—A day of almost complete tranquillity followed the strike break-out in the Kensington district of Philadelphia in this afternoon, where bands of young men attacked cars that were driven through that section of the city through non-union men.

In one of the affairs passengers were attacked by strike sympathizers. A motorman was dragged from his car and badly beaten, several policemen were roughly handled, but in none of the disturbances was any one seriously injured.

The most serious affair occurred about 6 o'clock at Front Street and Stouffer Avenue, where, on a cold evening, a crowd gathered there and was soon beyond the control of the local police force stationed at the point. Several cars were stoned and individuals.

Car Is Attacked.

The mob continued to grow, and it is thought that finally a band of young men succeeded in stopping a car at the intersection of the streets. Quite a rush of the crowd was upon the car, trying to reach the non-union crew. The lone policeman who was protecting the crew fought bravely to save it, but several men dragged him into the street. In the melee his revolver and club were taken from him. He was given several blows in the crowd, and several men in the crowd tried to stop the attack, but were threatened with a similar fate.

In the meantime the car crew, having it out with other sections of the mob. The conductor managed to get away, but the mob was very close. He fired several shots, and was pulled from the car as he was beaten.

About this time other policemen came running up and waded into the crowd, which was bent on further mischief. Reluctant to move forward, they were because of the women and children caught in the crowd, the police fought back the mob with their clubs.

Woman Victim of Mob.

During the fight a woman passenger, Mrs. J. C. Ehler, was struck in the abdomen with a brick and rendered unconscious. Walter Graham, another passenger, who tried to carry her from the car, was attacked by the mob and very roughly handled, but he managed to carry the woman into a drug store.

Half a dozen people in the crowd were hurt by the policemen's clubs and were sent to hospitals to have their injuries dressed, after which they were taken into custody charged with rioting.

The other disturbances in Kensington were not so serious, the rioting being dispersed without any damage being done.

The first trouble to break out in the negro section occurred late this afternoon at Fifth and Lombard Streets, where a crowd amused itself in throwing things at cars. A riot call went in and a detail of policemen were quickly on the scene and scattered the crowd.

Aside from the scattering disorder reported and the arrest and arraignment of John G. Murphy, president of the Central Labor Union, on a charge of inciting to riot, the eighth day of the strike was not marked by any important developments. The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company slightly increased the number of cars in operation, according to company officials, and several lines in outlying sections were opened for the first time. An increased number of cars was also operation to-night.

Meetings of Strikers.

The strikers held meetings during the day. The gatherings were orderly and the men were urged to stand their union. Some of the speakers charged the company with issuing false statements regarding its ability to operate, according to company officials, and said that it could not give good men in Philadelphia to work in under present conditions.

Whether a general strike of all organized labor in Philadelphia will be called next week will probably be decided at to-morrow's regular meeting of the Central Labor Union. President Murphy is in favor of a general walkout and whether his advice will be taken remains to be seen.

Claims Strike Is Won.

Addressing a meeting of strikers in the West Philadelphia district of the Central Labor Union, President Murphy said that the union army may soon march in a body to City Hall to see whether they can get "sour deal."

He declared the strikers would organize in every election division of the city, and at the next general election would stand on guard to protect their own rights and the rights of the public generally. On election day we will not only endeavor to defeat

STRIKE THREATENED

Trouble Between Faculty and Students at Louisiana University.

Baton Rouge, La., February 26.—A threatened strike of the several hundred students of the Louisiana State University was averted to-day by the confession of one of the students to having taken the chapel roll, out of which incident the friction between students and faculty grew. The faculty insisted upon asking every student if he knew anything of the occurrence. To this the student raised a strenuous objection, and when five members of the senior class were placed under arrest yesterday, after admitting that they knew all about the incident, but refused to disclose the name of the guilty party, other students threatened to leave the institution.